The Position of Mr. Calhoun on the Oregon

Question. The ultra democrats do not seem quite contented with the stand Mr. Calhoun has taken on this momentous affair; while, on the other hand, his course is hailed with approbation by many whigs and conservatives. The chivalry of the West goes hot and strong for 54 40-while the ardent South, and calculating East, coalesce, for once, on this point, and quietly and temperately call for 49.

It is a vulgar proverb, that poverty makes a man acquainted with strange bed-fellows. This is still more true if applied to politics. What strange associations does it not sometimes exhibit! Who would (as in the present position of the Oregon question) ever have expected to see the East-with its commerce and manufactures-sympathizing with the South, and forming what may be called the Low Latitude party of 49; while the West goes for the High Latitude of 54?

It is not the first time that figures have become, as it were, a watchword for parties- and a kind of standard under which the masses cluster. Every one remembers how, in the exciting times of the tamous John Wilkes-when England never appeared more likely to be on the brink of a popular and bloody revolution-how the number 45, referring to a sheet of the North Briton, became the great and magic talisman, which was the rallying word of the popular party, and which was seen chalked up on the wells of the city of London, and sounded in the mouths of men, women and children, through all the extent of that agitated empire. So, at this time, the numbers 49 and 54 seem destined, as the French say, "faire fortune"-that is, to make heir fortune, or to obtain extraordinary notoriety. 49 has its adherents in the East and South, and John C. Calhoun is the hero of this number ; 54 has its admirers chiefly in the West, and Cass, Hannegan, Allen and others, divide among themselves he honor of co-leaders on this significant number. How the lottery will draw, and which will be the lucky number, few, none, rather, can tell. For our parts we watch the tempest as it rolls around and keep a faithful log book of all that is passing; often calling out to the man at the helm, and he, whoever it may be, is often right glad to take our hint, and profit by it.

The fusion, if we may so call it, of the great com nercial and manufacturing party of the North, with the rice and cotton party of the South, which seems to be taking place on this question, may bring about a new attitude of parties and open new channels of political sympathies In the history of the world, all national parties have most generally turned upon the pivot of peace or war; and such a question is now, in fact, the great agitating question of our day. As the masses take sides on this question, so parties will be formed; and the question itself being eminently national, the parties formed will, consequently, partake of a more national and intelligible character than has for some years past

Mr. Calhoun's position is brilliant and distinguished, though not without its difficulties. The tide of events seems to carry him on its head, as if hereafter to cast him either upon some high and otty eminence, or some dark and desolate shore. Which we don't know; but he will be great in either-Napoleon on the field of Marengo, or Napoleon on St. Helena.

SUNDAY OCCUPATION IN NEW YORK. - The population of the city of New York is something in the neighborhood of four or five hundred thousand, of all ages, sexes, nations and countries; and if an investigation could be entered into, as to the way in which this immense number of human beings spend their time on Sabbath days, with any degree of accuracy in the results, we are confident that it would excite wonder and amazement, in the minds of all That they do not all resort to place s of worship is evident, from the appearance of our streets on those days, and from the fact, that there is not sufficient hurch accommodation for one half of that number.

We will endeavor to make a computation, by which a general result can be ascertained, and it can only be a general result, for the nature of the investigation will not give us access to any data, by which any thing approaching to accuracy can be

By a statement recently made by the Colporteur Association of this city, and by whom an investigation of the subject was made, and which, no doubtis pretty near correct, for they had every means within their reach, it appears that if all the public places of worship, of all denominations in this city, were filled, there would be left 160,000 people unaccommodated with the means of attending publie worship. If we take this statement as a guide, then, in the first place, we have 160,000 persons who do not attend church; that would leave 140,000; but it is well known, that our churches never contain much more than one half of what they are capable of. Therefore, averaging all the churches as being but half filled, we have 70,000 more to be added to those who do not attend church, making 210,000 people in this city who do not attend worship on the Sabbath. Thus, then, we have one general resultthat 210,000 people do not attend church.

Then the next question, how do they occupy themselves on the Sabbath ? Of these 210,000, it is probable that 30,000 stay at home, and pass their time in reading the light literature of the day. Probably 20,000 more frequent the numerous group shops with which the city abounds, and the remainder amuse themselves in various other ways.

These results show that there is in the city of New York a vast field for the exertion of the Christian and the philanthropist. Immense sums of money are annually contributed to send missionaries to foreign countries to instruct the heathen while here at home we have no church accommodation for 160,000 of our population. Truly, we can see the mote in our neighbor's eye, but not the beam in our own. It appears, from the annual statement of the Missionary Board of the Presbyterian Church, that one mission on the coast of Africa, costs annually the large sum of \$12,000; and the whole amount expended by them in foreign missions, is equal to \$35,000 annually, by that sect alone. If that sum were applied to the enlightenment of souls at home, it would be far better than the way it is now applied. But it would appear that the half savage African comes in for a greater share of philanthropy than those here at home, who are our own "kith and kin."

FAMILY JARS -The "fierce democracie," in these our latitudes, is terribly divided at present into two violent factions. The one is called the " Bosworth squad," represented by Slamm, Bang & Co. of the other, "Secret-Circular-clique," whose organs are Sullivan & Co. of the News, and Bryant & Co. of the Evening Post. For several days past, they have been assailing each other most violently. much to the disgrace and general discredit of the newspaper press attached to the democracy. The que rel is selfish in the extreme-merely for the spoils of office-not a principle or a measure is con-We advise Mr. Polk to take a look at his amiable and disinterested organs-and if he can find time to throw them a few bones to gnaw, by means to do it speedily, as they will annoy him still more, and disgrace his cause beyond re-

WALL STREET EXCITEMENT. - There is a tremenduous struggle in Wall street, between the "bulls" and "bears," on the Eric Railroad stock. They are the same parties who formerly figured so largely in the Norwich and Worcester. The contest in volves probably \$200,000, more or less. There will be smashing work this week, opening to-morrow. This excitement has nothing to do with war, Congress, or politics. It is simply a cornering operanon-a game between the brokers, for the spoilsany how and any way.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION -We see that a news paper has been lately started in Boston, for the purpose, as its prospectus tells us, " independent of sect or party, to promote the union of Christians against Popery." Among the contributors are the somewhat notorious Dr. Beecher, Dr. Kirk, Dr. Mason,

Every one recollects the system of persecution adopted towards the Roman Catholics, a few years since, by Brownlee, et id omne genus, on one side, and Bishop Hughes and the Catholics on the other-to what a disgraceful extent these followers of the meek and lowly Jesus pursued each other. One clique of the religious combatants did not stop at availing themselves of talsehood, and knowingly published a collection of the basest untruths, which they alleged contained revelations of the mysteries and iniquity of a convent in Ganada, in order to tell against them. Well, that crusade, like every thing else, had its day. It passed off, and what was the effect? The Roman Catholics kept on in the same manner as they did before, and instead of being annihilated, they gained strength and numbers from the persetion they suffered.

But it would appear now that all the forces of the different churches which have seceded from the Catholic, are to be united in one great confederacy; and with the aid of a press, a united demonstration is about to be made against the mother Church. No doubt this new attempt will be characterised by all the bitterness and malignity which characterised previous crusades, and the success will no doubt be the same. The Catholic Church will come out not only unscathed, but purer and stronger.

The fact is, these religious persecutions are a disgrace to the century and to the country we live in. They belong to another age. If the leaders and projectors imagine that they are carrying out the commands of the holy Founder of the church, they are vastly mistaken. The true cause-the main spring of the whole movement, is jealousy and envy of the strides the Catholics are making. Instead of vieing with each other in their attempts to clothe the naked, feed the hungry, and comfort the widow and afflicted, they present themselves in the form of religious bulldogs, and fight and quarrel about some obscure and immaterial point of doctrine, having no connection of any moment with the merits the creed of either. Neither are the motives good. It the hearts of those disputants could be examined. the love of God would not be found as the motive for such warfare; for it is inconsistent with his hely dictates to persecute, in any shape.

We have seen the effects of this warfare in scenes of carnage and confingration, in a neighboring city, If a repetition is not desired, this new movement at Boston should be frowned down by the Christian community, of all sects-Protestant and Catholic Why not let all sects and creeds pursue their different ways, without interruption, in this free land? There is no earthly judge capable of deciding which is the best. The only effect of persecution will be to engender feelings of enmity and uncharitableness between each, altogether at variance with true religion and piety.

FANNY ELSSLER AND HER AMERICAN FORTUNE .-Somebody in the Courier des Etats Unts, asserts as 'official," as he calls it, that Fanny Elssler lost none of the proceeds of her American engagements. We cannot easily guess what "official" means, but we assert on the authority of Fanny Elssler herself, who stated the fact to us in London, in 1843, that she had lost by roguery at least one half of the money she had made during the two years she had performed in America. This' was asserted by Fanny Elssler in the presence of two other persons, and there can be little doubt but she told the truth.

New Year's Day.-When we consider that the entire population of this great city are let loose, like a whirlwind, it is surprising that we have not heard of many deaths, to say nothing of casualties. And we have reason to believe that the Star Police have done much towards keeping order and suppressing crime, on this famous day of frivolity. One of the police took a man to Dr. Bostwick's office, who received a severe cut from a bowie knife, and would probably have been killed, had it not been for the timely interference of the officer.

NAVAL .- We learn that Mr. Andrew Hebard, Chief Engineer U. S. Navy, and at present attached to the U.S. steamer Michigan, at Erie, Pa., has been ordered to Washington to report to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repair; and also that Wm. Scott, first Assistant Engineer ; Thos. Dickson and John Gallagher, third Assistant Engineers U. S. Navy, have also been ordered there to undergo an examination as to their qualifications as Assistant Engineers.

VERY LATE PROM HAYTI.-The schooner Silas Wright, Capt. Conklin, arrived yesterda m Port au Prince with advices to the 13th plt

We learn from Capt. C. that the French Admiral nad determined to blockade Port au Prince and bombard the town, if the Haytiens did not pay \$16,000 as an indemnity to the French Consular Agent recently driven thence-

The blacks at Hayti, it is said, are becoming very insolent to foreigners.

STEAMSHIP HIBERNIA will leave Liverpool today for Boston. If no packet arrive before she does, her news will be one month later.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT-SPECIAL MESSENGER TO OREGON.—According to the following paragraph from the Newburyport Herald of the 2d inst., the President is on the point of despatching a special agent to Oregon. This movement is an important one, in the present position of the question :-

one, in the present position of the question:—
Dr. White, the delegate from Oregon, who intended to take passage with the expedition from this town, we hear has been charged with some duty by the President, which will require his speedy departure, ever land, via Mexico. A letter from Dr. White, received in this town, announces this fact. The doctor writes to those intending to embark for Oregon, that they should take with them, as far as convenient, whatever of household furniture they can, as they will find it very dear in Oregon and difficult to obtain. He adds, "have no apprehensions as to provisions; the country abounds with the necessaries of life, and certainly we have some of its luxuries, if not delicacies, such as an abundance of the choicest salmon, venison, wild low!," &c.

MINISTER FROM MEXICO.-The New Orleans Piayune of the 25th ult., gives the following important tem of intelligence :-

Letters have been received in this city from Mexico via Pensacola, stating that a trinister from the government of that country has proceeded on to Washington, with instructions to settle on a boundary line between Mexico and the State of Texas, and such an one as will give full satisfaction to our government.

LATE FROM ST. LUCIA.- We have received the St. Lucia Palladium of the 4th ult. It gives the following intelligence :-

[From the St. Lucia Palladium, Dec. 4.]

We have but little to say upon local topics. The rains continue to favor plantation operations, and though rather tardy in coming, will be the cause of great benefit throughout the country. It is with regret we notice the existence of more sinkness amongst the European settlers of this place, during the 1st few weeks, than we remember to have occurred before at this time of the year. Doubtless the sudden transition which has just taken place, from intense heat and long continued drought to heavy rains and bleak winds, has had some influence in producing the lamentable state of things.

Movements of Travellers.

We have never yet had occasion to record such an apprecedented paucity of arrivals, as yesterday's hotel registries testified. We give them without any abridge-

registries testified. We give them without any abridgement. At the

ANERICAN.—S.E. Lyon, White Plains; Henry Copper, Fort Columbus; E. D. Whiting, Philadelphia; Mr.
Hawthorn, Westchaster.

Asroa.—James B. Smith, Philadelphia; T. E. Wylinn,
Kentucky; John White, England; George Whiting,
Washington; R. B. Forber, Boston; W. Wede, St. Louis; Stewart Thorndike, Boston; Horace Greeley, New
York; D. W. Willard, Springfield; A. Davis, Bangor;
D. Ruggles, Massnachusetts; J. H. Beard, Cincinnati;
Shelton Barry, Boston; Jones Pearce, Louisville; Chas.
Jackson, Boston.

CITY.—Edward Semon, New Orleans; J. W. Prince,
Louisville, Ky; J. M. Griffith, Buffalo; Judge Tracy,
Macon; R. L. Colt, Paterson; Ed. H. Cleghhon, James
Wilson, Boston; Geo. W. Clarke, Jewitt City, Conn.
FRANKLIN.—Massrs. Collins, Delano and Brindley,
Hartford; Themas Harris, David Clarke, Treuton; S.
Tomlinson, Bridgeport.

Glober.—Julius Maleghon, Boston; W. Fisher, Phila
delphis.

GLOSK.—Julius Maieguon, Boston; W. Fisher, Phila delphis.
Howard.—W. Van Wagner, N. J.; E. M. Elred, Providence; W. Hill, Wilmington; Asa Eddy, Troy; Thos. Hart, Rochester; J. G. Glimore, Philadelphis; H. Meyber, N. C.; J. G. Glimore, Phila; P. H. Champagne, Ballumore; J. C. Delaine, Gaiveston; F. A. Richardsen, Cincinnati; W. A. Fountain, Clifton; H. Fatringer, Walking.

PARK.—A livery respectable audience was in atten-dance at the Park last night; to witness the second representation of the comic opera of the "Elixer of Love." Mr Seguin sang with his usual taste and judgment, and Mrs. Seguin and Mr. Frazer seemed in better voice than on the previous evening. The choruses, too, were on this occasion very well sung. On Monday evening Mrs. Seguin takes ther benefit, when the "Postillion of Lonjumeau" will be performed. Monsieur Collinet, a gentleman of considerable celebrity in the musical world of Europe, makes his first appearance in America on this occasion, and will perform an air and brilliant variations

on the flageolet. atre on the site of the old Bowery, this establishment, under the management of Mr. Jackson, has received a most extraordinary amount of patronage. Night after night it is crowded by the lovers of the drama, and the anager is receiving rich rewards. There is no secret in this. Let any place of amusement be conducted with the same liberal spirit which has characterized the management of this theatre, from the time when it came un-der the control of Mr. Jackson, and it will likewise succeed. Let it be apparent, as it is with him, that the wishes and amusement of the public are the first thing thought of, and the public will appreciate it properly, and not fail to reward those who study to please them. The series of attractions which have been produced at this theatre during the last few months, have seldom been theatre during the last few months, have seldom been equalled in this country. No pains or expense has been spared. Last night there were four capital pieces performed, the principal ones being the grand drama of the "Mysteries of Paris," and the melo-drama of the "Mountain Davil;" Mr. Scott sustaining in the former the character of the Chourineur, and Messrs. Coney and Blanchard the principal characters in the latter. On Monday evening, we take pleasure in announcing that that highly popular and deserving actor, Mr. John R. Scott, will take a benefit. We are confident that the announcement needs but to be made, to fill the "Metropolitan" from pit to dome. There is a most extraordinarily attractive bill for the occasion. The evening's entertainment will commence with Knowle's much admired tragedy of "Virginius," the Roman liberator, Mr. Scott taking Virginius. The drama of the "Murder on the Cliff" will be the second piece, in which Messrs. Cony and Blanchard will take the principal parts; the whole to wind up with the laughable comedy of the "Review" in which Mr. Scott will sing the capital song of "Whack, Judy O'Flanagan" With such a bill, setting aside the strong claims Mr. Scott has on the play-going public, we may expect the roof to be fairly blown off. On Tuesday evening, Mr. Bannister, also a deserving and favorite actor, author of "Putnam," Roekwood," and other successful dramas, will take a benefit, and a bumper it ought to, and no doutby will be. equalled in this country. No pains or expense has been

THE KEANS-"RICHARD III."-Nothing is talked of in the theatrical and fashionable world, at present, but the forthcoming novelty at the Park Theatre. The box sheet for Wednesday evening—the first night of Shaka-peare's "Richard III"—already presents a formidable list names, among which the élite of the city are registered. Places have even been secured, we understand, for the third and fourth nights of representation, and we believe, for once, public expectation will not be disappointed. Several weeks have been spent in preparations, and the tragedy will now be put upon the stage in a style of unprecedented splender and magnificence. Its production will be an era in theatricals, and we hope to see "king John," land other plays, got up in the same style. Since the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean in this country, an extraordinary vevival has been experienced in theatricals—the love of the legitimate druma has increased, until it has reelly become the fashion, while the taste for opera has very much declined. This is perhaps best accounted for by the fact that, while the drama has been supported by a galaxy of stars of the first magnitude, the opera has fallen into hands incapable of conducting it with success. Besides, the drama has ever been cherished by the masses, who have, as it were, a spontaneous love for it. Its beauties are probably more easily understood and appreciated than those of opera, and a desper and more lasting impression is created by it. The purpose of playing has ever been "to show virtue her own feature, scorn her own image, and the very age and body of the time, its form and pressure." Until lately, however, but little attention has been bestowed upon the getting up of a play. The scenery, costumes and decorations have frequently been of the most shabby, ridiculous and unseemity character, and the illusion, in a measure was therefore necessarily lost. A new state of things, however, has happily arisen, and the production of "Richard III." at the Park may be considered as the dawning of a new and foright or in the history of the drama. Every scene in the plece has been expressly painted for it, from original and authentic sketches; the decorations, etc., all of which are of the most gorgeous description, have been taken from the history of the drama. Every scene in the plece has been expressly painted for it, from original and authentic sketches; the decorations, etc., all of which are of the most gorgeous believe, for once, public expectation will not be disap-pointed. Several weeks have been spent in prepara-

MR. FONTANA'S CONCERT. This entertainment took who is favorably known as a performer and composer played five pieces, two of which were his own compose played five pieces, two of which were his own compositions. The "Lucia," by Liszt, and the "Huguenots," by
Thalberg—both compositions of great difficulty and requiring much physical force—were given by this talented planist with considerable brilliancy, although his
chief merit consists rather in delicacy of touch and poetical expression. The Serenade, by Wilmors—for the leit
hand only—aforded him an opportunity of showing it,
and it pleased us even better than the former two pieces.
As a composer he evinces great talent; the introduction
to the Mexican airs is full of sentiment and was exquisitely given; the airs themselves, particularly the first, are
very beautiful and are treated in quite an original manner
The "Fancy Waltz" is a very charming morceus de selon, and will probably become very popular. All his
pieces were much applanded by the elegant sudience.
Mr. Fontana spears to be a pupil of the Chopin scheel,
and if we are not mistaken, is a pupil of the great Chopin, himself—his countryman. We judge so from his
style, which is entirely Chopin-like; that is, chaste, legitimate, addressing itself rather to the soul of music,
than to external effect. Mr. Fontana has taken up his residence in New York, as a teacher; and, from what we
have heard of him this evening, he will undoubtedly than to external effect. Mr. Fontana has taken up his residence in New York, as a teacher; and, from what we have heard of him this evening, he will undoubtedly make a very efficient one. The piano he played upon is a grand one, made by Chickering, and its fullness and brilliancy of tone surprised us very much. With the exception of Erard, we do not knew of any maker of grand piano fortes who would be superior to him. Mr. Fontana was assisted by Miss Korsinsky and Mr. Philippe Meyer. Miss Korsinsky, although a short time only before the public, has become a very great favorite, and she decidedly deserves to be. Her voice is a mezze-contraito of great power, and her singing is throughly musician-like. The duett from Mercadante's "Elies and Claudio," was very effectually given, as well as the grand air from "La Gazza Ladra." The "Ave Maria" of Schuborth, however, was her best, and was greatly applauded. Mr. Philippe Meyer did not appear to be in the full possession of his means—his voice is naturally rich, and he has greatly improved since last year.

Templeton gave the third of his reries of concerts at the Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia. He devotes the entire programme to Scottish music.

Mons. Huber gives his first concert in Philadelphia on

Mona. Huber gives his first concert in Philadelphia on Monday evening. He was received here by the most brilliant and enthusiastic audiences, and we doubt not be will be eminestly successful in Philadelphia.

Mr. Mooney, the author of the history of Ireland, assisted by Mr. Hogncastle, gives a concert of Irish music, in Washington, on Monday evening.

Washington, on Monday evening.

LATE FROM TEXAS.—The New York, Captain Philips, arrived at a late hour last night, 36 hours from Galveston. We are indebted to Capt. P. for Galveston. We are indebted to Capt. P. for Galveston. We are indebted to Capt. P. for Galveston papers, but have only time to make a few extracts.

Some sickness existed among the U. S. troops at Corpus Christi, at the last accounts, (says the Civilian of the 20th.) though not of a very alarming character. Several deaths, however, have occurred among the soldiers. Desertions take place occasionally, principally among the dragoons, who take their horses with them.

The ateamers Col. Long. Neva and Gazelle, are plying between St. Joseph's Island and Corpus Christi. The Lee and White Wing are ashore.

There were several New Orleans and New York vessels of the Pass at last accounts.

A canal, 30 inches deep and 69 feet wide, has been recently finished through the reef between the head of the Bay and Nueces river.

Died, at Corpus Christi, on the 1st December, instant, James T. Edgar, a native of Newark, New Jersey. He was one of the members of the unfortunate Santa Fe expedition.

The schooner Braunfels, bound for Lavacca Bay, from Galveston, with German emigrants, during the recent bad weather was forced to run for Aransas, struck upon

The schooner Braunfels, bound for Lavacca Bay, from Galveston, with German emigrants, during the recent bad weather was forced to run for Aransas, struck upon the bar and was wrecked. No lives lost. The sloop George Washington, from Galveston for Lavacca, was also lost a short distance beyond Matagorda Bay.

On the 15th inst. the first election under the new constitution took place. The vote in Galveston stoodstitution took place. The Horton 269 J. B. Millet 13 N. H. Darnell 68 Senater. Representatives.

T. F. McKinney 281 Israel Savage 331 John Warren 154 Jas. Cronican 294

We learn that Messrs. Knapp & Totten, proprietors of the Fifth Ward fron Works, Pittsburgh, have presented the sum of \$100 to the lad whose arm was so terribly mangled while in their employ, as mentioned in our paper of yeaterday morning. It is gratifying to us to be able to record instances of spontaneous philanthropy like this.—Chronicle.

Superior Court. Jaw. 3.—No day calendar for the January term of this court Jury trials the first week of this term, commencing on Monday 5th January.

City Intelligence.

CLEANING THE STREETS.—There needs a efficient superintendence in the matter streets. We will not speak here of the which slapses between the street clean-

Bad Way or Caransso The Brauts.—There needs to be some nurs efficient superintendence in the matter of cleaning the streets. We will not speak here of the length of time which clapses between the street cleanings. Every body knows they are.

"Like angels' visits, few and far between."

We have entirely abandoned the idea of ever seeing anything like clean streets agoin, until a Corporation shall be established who are free from party trammels, and have the jetterest of the city, and not that of their clique, at heart. But when the streets are cleaned, the work is done in such a manner as to reflect great discredit somewhere. The mud is scraped into huge piles nearly in the middle of the street, and is left there, very often, whole hours, and sometimes all night, before it is taken up by the carts. By this time, the vehicles passing through the streets spread it along again as thick as ever. Then it is either not taken up at all, or the men are set to work again scraping it up. This we have seen repeatedly done in Nassau street. The whole street cleaning system needs "reforming altogether." Will the people vote for clean streets next spring?

Userus Business—That of the little girls who fill the

Useru. Business—That of the little girls who fill the places of the Corporation, and do what they leave undone in this muddy weather, viz: sweep the crossings.

Business—The store No. 31\(\) Chatham street, was broken open on Friday night, and several articles of clothing stolen.

broken open on Friday night, and several articles of clothing stolen.

AN OLD OFFENDER CAUCHT.—Yesterday evening about eight o'clock, J. W. Wills, alias Bill Niles, walked into the store of John Francis, 99 Orange street, with two pieces of flannel, contaiding about twenty yards, and effered to trade them with Mr. Francis for readymade shirts. Francis told him he hadn't the articles he wanted. He then offered to sell it for 25 cents a yard, and next for 15 cents, which was about half its value. Francis, suspecting he stole it, slipped out for a policeman, and meeting with officer C. F. Smith, had him arrested and taken to the Sixth District station house. Upon being questioned how he got it, he said he received it from a friend of hir, to make the best hand he could of it, and that he lived in Catharine street. Capt. McGrath dispatched one of his men in pursuit of the friend, who returned with him in a short time. The moment he was brought in, the Captain recognized him as one of a gang of house-breakers and pickpockets, and ordered him to be searched. There were found on him two large skeleton keys, two large bundles of small keys, six pawn tickets, a \$5 bill, a large memorandum book, and several loose papers. The book, we suppose, is of some importance, as the Captain refused us a peep atit. He stated his residence to be at Providence, and that the large keys belonged to his house. He refused to give his name. Both himself and Niles were locked up, for the present.

up, for the present.

BATTLE OF NEW ORLEADS.—The annual ball in commemoration of this great battle, will take place on the ovening of the 8th inst., at Tammany Hail. It bids fair to be a great thing. See advertisemet in another column.

Brooklyn Intelligence.

Brooklyn Intelligence.

Police Reform.—The members elect of the Legislature, from the counties of Kings, Queens and Suffolk, (who may be hereafter deputes to struggle for the independence of Long Island, and to demand its separation from the State of New York, departed hence yesterday to the capital. Very important measures connected with the interests and welfare of the city of Brooklyn demand their attention; and as they all belong to the dominant political party, and may, if they think proper, exercise much infence amongst their coadjutors in the representative body, they cannot offer any reasonable or satisfactery excuse for any negligence they may peradventure be guilty of in relation to matters which we know they will be called upon to determine. Among the most prominent questions requiring their consideration, is one closely allied to the proposed police reform, as originally recommended by the Hon T. G. Tallmadge, and since adopted by a committee of the Board of Aldermen. Although ne immediate legislative action will be necessary in relation to the details of the present incumbents, much judgment, segacity, and rigid, honest impartiality are to be used. In such matters, the sovereign people now insist that the best and most upright individuals—mon whe are known to be competent to a full and faithful discharge of their duties—even though they may not be bolstered up by cunning political machinery, or sustained by strong and imposing anmily cliques—will be appointed to perform the high and onerous duties expected of a justice of the put and independent of respectable and worthy citizens. In reference to the municipal ordinance which has tor its object the better protection of the inshinants of this city from the depredations of thever, and the outrages of abandoned and lawess ruffles. In relevance to the municipal ordinance which has to it object the better protection of the inhabitants of this city from the depredations of thickers, and the outrages of abandoned and lawless ruffaces and rowdies, all proper discrimination will, without doubt, be manifested in the selection of the required number of officers and watchmen; and it is not unlikely that the requisite appointments will be made at the meeting of the Common Council on the twelfth instant; providing that the report finade on Monday last, be adopted at the regular meeting of the board to-morrow evening.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.—Bishop McCroskey will administer the rite of confirmation thas morning, in Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison streets. The Rev. Mr. Bartine, of the New Jersey Conference, will preach three setmons to-day, at the Pacific street Methodist Episcopal Church, South Brooklyn.

THE MURDER OF BURNS.—We were informed last evening, that two of the police officers of Brooklyn, have obtained an almost certain clue to the arrest of the person who murdered Patrick Burns, on Christmas day just.

DEATHS IN BROOKLYN.—There were fourteen deaths in the city of Brooklyn, during the week ending on the 29th ultimo, of which four were by consumption. Of the whole number of persons decessed, five were from New York.

Police Intelligence.

Jan. 3.—Charge of Perjury.—Henry J. Grew vs. Dr.
Lucius S. Comstock, druggist, No. 21 Courtlandt street, for perjury—before Justices Drinker and Osborne. On resuming the examination of this case at the appointed time, an extra number of spectators and witnesses were present, some looking like learned doctors and others a little "quackish." The doctor commenced the examination by calling up Mr. Grew, again.

Docron.—Shewing Mr. Grew a letter and pointing to the signature, saks him if that was his writing?

Gasw.—It rosembles my hand writing.

Docron.—Do you believe it to be your hand writing?

Gasw.—I suspend judgment.

Docron.—Have you any doubt about it?

Gasw.—I have my doubt.

Docron.—Did you make an affidavit in Chancery for Dally to prevent an attachment against him?

At this question, Mr. Muloch jumped up looking dag.

Docron.—Did you make an affidavit in Chancery for Dally to prevent an attachment against him?

At this question, Mr. Muloch jumped up looking daggers, and fired away right and left on the admissibility of this question—upon his concluding and taking his seat the dector put another question.

Docron.—(Showing him an affidavit purporting to be a copy from an affidavit made by him, the original being at Albany.) Do you believe this to be a copy of your affidavit which is at Albany?

Graw.—I suspend judgment.

at Albany,) Do you believe this to be a copy of your affidavit which is at Albany?

Graw—I suspend judgment.

Justice Daisners.—Did you make an affidavit in Chancery, and is this a copy in substance of that affidavit?

Graw—It is in substance, I believe.

Doctors.—Have you ever stated, in any way, in that
affidavit you enleavored to evade the truth?

Graw—I have; but I did not draw up the affidavit.

Doctors.—Did you prune or alter it to its present shape?

Graw—I suggested some alterations.

Doctors.—I did you read over the affidavit in the presence of any one, and had a statement drawn out showing
wherein it was not true?

Graw—No: I objected merely to the phraseology of
it, not to the facts.

Doctors.—I believe I'vo done with you for the present.

Mr. Mulcoen then opened a large package of letters
and papers as evidence for the prosecution. Two of these
letters were read by Mr. Muloch, purporting to be written from Dr. Comstock to Mr. Dally in Albany, showing
a misunderstanding between the parties, the doctor complainingivery much of the bad "lard" which formed the
"pain extractor." Also entreating Mr. Dally to come
down and see him and make some amicable arrangement,
before he would pay any more money on account. At
this stage of the proceedings, Justice Drinker said he
must leave for a short time to attend an examination of a
man who had just been arrested for a felony, and wanted
to give bail.

The Doctor rose and stated that it did appear that

man who had just been arrested for a felony, and wanted to give bail.

The Docros rose and stated that it did appear that these people were procrastinating this matter to keep him in the newspapers, and he hoped the court would not lend themselves to any such purpose. The Justice having to attend to the other examination, stated he would adjourn any further proceeding until next Tuesday morning at 10 e'clock.

lend themselves to any such purpose. The Justice having to attend to the other examination, stated he would adjourn any further proceeding until next Tuesday morning; at 10 e'clock.

Charge of Perjury; in the Case of Thomas Goulding vs. Danie! W. Talcott.—It will be recollected that this young man was arrested on a charge of perjury, some time since, for awaring falsely to the return of a habeas curpus, before Judge Ingraham, respecting the whereaboute of Esther Goulding, whom he had reduced—This case was argued most ably on Friday, before Justice Oeborne, by James R. Whiting, Esq., and Mr. Smith, for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Sheppard and French for the defendant. Justice Oeborne, however, deferred his decision until to-day, which he gave in a very lengthy written form, setting forth with great ability the most important points in the case, and concluded that his opinion was, and his duty required it, to be passed upon by another and higher tribunal. Consequently this case will go before the Grand Jury.

Constructive Lexceny—A young man by the name of Junius C. Brower, was "pulled" by officer Alexander Stewart, last evening, for steeling a wogon and set of harness, valued at \$50. It appears that this Brower applied to Mr. Stephen Pine, No. 172 Eldridge street, for the lean of a wagon and set of harness for his father, who was a doctor, in Broadway, for which he was to pay seventy-five cents per day for the use. This bargain was made on the 7th day of last November, but instead of the doctor getting the wagon, this gentle youth "spouted" the wagon and harness for Sto—therefore Mr. Pine, finding he had be en done, caused him to be arrested, and Justice Drinker held him to bail in the sum of \$500 to answer, which he gave and was liberated.

On the "Lift."—A young man, calling himself John Franklin, wn tinto the clothing store of Jacob Vanderbelt, No. 36 Maiden lane, yesterday afternoon, to price some articles of clothing—the price, however, not suiting, he left the store. Mr. Vanderbelt Locked up by Justice Mort

GAME -The Wisconsin (Miss.) Banner tells us that a party of citizens went out in a camp hunt lately, and killed forty-one deer and five large turkies; a few weeks ago a party went out on a similar occasion and killed ferty deer in two days.

The great chess match in New Orleans is nearly completed. The game played on the 2th ult. was won by Mr. Stanley, and the score now stands as follows:—Stanley, 13; Rousseau, 8; drawn, 6.

ALBANY, Jan. 1, 1846-1 A.M. New Year's Antics and Celebration—Demand for the Herald—The General Banking Law—Political Meeting at Lindenwold—What's in the Wind? -The Weather, &c.

I have just returned from a glorious sleigh ride to Troy-eight horses-a superb cocher, and a company of as fine fellows as ever screamed "Tally ho," or leaped six bars to get in at "the death." we sang and cheered old Time. as he vanished with the closing year; and as the merry bells chimed in our ears, and the sleigh tossed and groaned in all its joints, like a

closing year; and as the merry bells chimed in our ears, and the sleigh tossed and groaned in all its joints, like a trim clipper in a Sou'. Wester, we sent up an invocation to Heaven, that other hearts might share the happiness we felt, and other faces might gleam with present felicity, such as ours. We loved some in particular, and creation in general. The stars glistened in the quiet sky, with beams as bright as "Juliet's" eyes, and the pale moon looked placid and serene in her magnificent glory, without one black cloud to darken her lovely face, or to dim her eternal beauty: I'm just returned, and may witches plague me, if mortal peace ever reached a climax more pointed than my own, on this incomparable night! Oh tempora! Oh mores! Oh, immortal Cupid!

"Archer Love! though slily creeping.
Well I know where thou dost lie; I saw thee through the curtain peeping That fringes Zenuphella's eye."

as "Anacreon divine" has it!
The military are going to turn out teday, and will call upon Gov. Wright at the Executive chamber. The firemen will celebrate the day in a body. Divine service will be esaid in all the churches. Poor men will feast today upon fat turkeys, and old ladies will stay through the "third course."—nuts will be cracked, and jokes will be perpetrated—"Old Hundred" will be sung with "applause," and webbed fowls will be eaten with epicurean zeal: Grandmas will see double inverse through their spectacles, and grandpas will "fight their battles over again." Oh! it will be an extraordinary season! The world is agog, and fun and humbug pradominate:

The Argus of yesterday morning, contradicts my statement in a former letter, relative to Mr. Croswell's intention to take charge of the Union. The contradiction is nateriocutory!

I went into Jones' literary depôt, at twelve o'clock, M, vesterday, and asked for the Herrald of Tusarley.

tion to take charge of the Union. The contradiction is nterlocutory!

I went into Jones' literary depôt, at twelve o'clock, M., yesterday, and asked for the Herald of Tuesday. The answer was—"all sold." I then stepped into the counting ro m of the Argus, and asked Cramer (the assistant editor.) if I could not beg, borrow, or steal a Herald of Tuesday from him. He said "he had not one in the world—that they were always stolen from him before he could get an opportunity to read them himself." I then proceeded to the refectory under the Museum, and positively stole one of the above date off their file. This was my dermer resort. I mention these facts, to show in what demand the Herald is in in this city. There is said to be a slight "rush" for them daily.

their file. This was my dernier resort. I mention these facts, to show in what demand the Herald is in is of this city. There is said to be a slight "rush" for them daily.

The Supreme Court of this State, at last July term, in the mutter of the Farmers' Bank of Hudson vs. Herman Livingston, decided that the general Banking law of this State was unconstitutional. Justly, too. A writ of error was sued out, and the judgment of the Supreme Court has just been reversed by the Court of Errors, and the law is consequently pronounced constitutional. The vite was 15 to 7.

The Attorney General, Comptroller, Lieut. Governor and Governor, posted off to Lindenwold, last week, and paid (I suppose) the "the sage" a visit. Some grave and vital topics were considered and discussed upon this occasion. Ah! there are some plans concocting which will astonish physiognomists, and set creation by the ears, in a few days. The democrats wear that there are traitors in their camp; Judsses, who have raised this war panic for capital for the whig party! This business is said to be the first move in the great game for the succession. I want you to understand a secret—a rumor which circulates freely among the "confidential" democracy here. You may attach as much importance to it as you may think proper. There is an officer in the cabinet, high in the confidence of President Polk, who is suspected of Judsism—of conduct similar to that which Henry Clay was charged in 1824. He is said to be coverty playing into the hands of the whigs.

The weather here is very fine. The sleighing in the city proper is nearly exhausted. Yesterday was a beautiful day; the sun shone very freely and snow melted very fast, at night the tempera ure changed, and at two o'clock, A. M., as I close, the sky is clear and brilliantly starlighted, and the thermometer eight degrees below zero.

Common Pleas.

Full Bench.

Jan. 3.—Becisions — Pechet vs. Taylor.—In this case, an action of assumpsit was brought for the recovery of \$92\$, the amount of a promisory note, given by plaintiff to defendant for collection. The note was payable in Ohio, and the defendant sent it to his agent. It was paid to a man named Lake, but it did not appear how it came into his hands. Averdict was rendered for the plaintiff to the full amount, and the defendant moved to set the ver dict saide, on the grounds—first, that the evidence dinot sustain the declaration; and secondly, that it was no shown there was any priority between Lake and defendant.

anown there was any prority between lake and detendant.

Court.—We are of opinion that the defendant was
bound to show that payment of the note was not made to
his agent, or nt all events, how the note was obtained
from aim, and in the absence of such testimony, the presumption is, that his agent received the proceeds of the
note for his account. Verdict confirmed with costs.

Lester and others ads. Case and others.—The action in
this case, was brought on a writ of error bond. The defundant applied to Judge in Chamber, for an order to stry
proceedings. The motion was denied, and an appeal
was taken to a full court. Appeal dismissed with costs,
(67)

(\$7)

Cumming et al. vs. Caughey.—This suit was brought to recover wages under a written contract of employment, entered into by plaintiff with defendant, as a miller, to superintend the erection of a mill. The defendant kept plaintiff for several months and then discharged him. The defence rested mainly on plaintiff is incompetency. A verdict for \$212 41 was rendered for plaintiff. Defendant moved for a new trial, on the ground of misdirection, and that the verdict was against the weight of the evidence.

tion, and that the verdict was against the weight of the evidence.

The Court directed that \$50 should be deducted from the verdict, and if plaintiff did not consent, a new trial to be granted: costs to abide the avent.

Rice vs. Platt.—This was an appeal from the taxation of costs. The defendant obtained a verdict, and his bill of costs charged \$24, as paid tog a witness who resided at Seneca Falls, for his attendance in this city, which was allowed by the judge on taxation. The plaintiff objected to the allowance, and appealed from the court. If the witness left his home to be a witness here, and attended the court, he is entitled to his fees. They appear to have been puid, and we think they should be confirmed. Taxation confirmed.

West ads. Ven West.—This was an action under the mechanic's lien law for \$160 28. The plaintiff furnished materials for a man named Garrison, who contracted to erece buildings for defendant in 3rd street. The plaintiff's lien was served on defendant the 3rd November, 1843. On the 23th October, 1843, one Dennis also served a lien on defendant for \$495, on the 30th October, 1843, Garrison gave a written notice to defendant of his abandonment of the contract, being unable to go on, and au-

1843. On the 25th October, 1843, one Dennis also served a lien on defendant for \$495; on the 26th October, 1843, Carrison gave a written notice to defendant of his abandonment of the contract, being unable to go on, and authorizing the defendant to finish the work and to deduct the expense from what might be coming to Garrison. Dennis proved defendant's admission of owing Garrison from nine to ten hundred dollars. On 25th October, 1843, defendant completed the buildings, and proved there was attra work done on them by Garrison before he quitted the work. There was a verdict for plaintif, and defendant moves to set it aside, and for a new trial, ion the ground that the evidence established that extra work was performed by Garrison to more than the amount admitted by the defendant to be due to him, without including the prior lien of Dennis and the expense by defendant of completing the building according to the contract. New trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Nucleons ass. Hugher.**—This was an action for goods sold and delivered, and was referred to arbitration; the referce found for plaintiff. The defendant moves to set aside the report, on the ground that it is contrary to evidence. The court was of opinion that it would be improper to interfere with the decision of the referce. He violated no rule of law or evidence, on the hearing, and his decision is consistent with evidence. Report confirmed, with costs.

Jenent ads. Islay.**—Action for work and labor. Verdict for plaintiff. Defendant took exceptions, which were argued on the 26th of December last. Verdict confirmed, with costs.

Leary ads. Titus.**—This was a demurrer, (special and general.) to a declaration. The main grounds were, that plaintiff did not set forth the words of the covenant in his declaration according to their legal meaning and effect.

that plaintiff did not set forth the words of the covenant in his declaration according to their legal meaning and effect.

Covar.—The narrator ought to have stated the agreement or covenant according to its legal effect, and not in this uncertain manner; as matter of construction or evidence, we may construct the writing according to its intent, but as matter of pleading, it must be properly set forth as the defendant's covenant.

Sherman et. al. ads. the People se. rel. Walkerth.—This was an action upon an efficial bond, at the relation of the Clerk of the Court of Chancery. The defendants do not deep the receipt of the money, but claim to be exonerated by the act of the clerk, in receiving a me merandum check, with a note attached to it, requesting that it should not be presented. The clerk gave a receipt for the amount. The shock and note were alterward: returned not poid. The Judge who tried the case, told the jury that if they believed the money was not paid, the defendants were liable, and the jury ought to find for plaintiffs, to which the latter excepted.

Covar.—We are of opinion that the Judge was right, and that the clerk had no authority to do any act that would discharge the defendants, and even if he had such power, the taking of a check and griving a receipt would not have the effect of discharging their liability without evidence that they had been injured by such acts. Verdict confirmed, with costs.

Carpenter ade. Smith.—New trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Sandford ads. Elsworth.—Verdict confirmed, with costs.

The People ex. rel. Indexe Devel vs. Iersel Sandek.—Judgment for defendant on first plea, and for plaintiff on the other pleas on demurrer. Defendant may amend, or he may give notice of defence, same pre inne, on payment of costs.

The court will set again on Friday and Saturday next,

Marine Court.

Before Judge Waterman.

Januart 3.—Jared W. Spencer vs. Edward Bosenge—
This was a suit brought for the recovery of the brokerage claimed on the part of the complainant in a sub- of
two hundred barrels lard, the property of the defensant.
One shilling per barrel was demanded, but after much
testimony which was prosented, showing that 6, 8 and 9
cents was the customary charge made by brokers for
the sale of corresponding articles of like value, the
court awarded 8 cents per barrel as sufficiently satisfactory for such duty. The judgment was, therefore, given
in the amount of sixteen dollars for the complainant.

Court Calendar for Monday. Circuit Court.—15 to 24, 357, 358, 26 to 29, 1, 107 11, 13. COMMON PLEAS -1st Part.—79, 119, 31, 67, 93, 103, 141, 143, 147, 149, 61, 1, 5, 11, 17, 19, 21, 62, 2d Part.—14, 34, 20, 104, 106, 108, 116, 112, 80, 9, 38, 74, 72.

Meat Shops—Great Imposition.

The charges at these places for meat, poultry, game, fish, and vegetables, are about 25 per cent higher than at the regular markets. House-keepers, attend to this—go to the regular markets a short time, and you will find out the difference. Much of the beef at the meat shops is from old cows, fattened on pumpkins and potatoes—slaughtered and brought down in the tow boats—bought in the quarter at 2½ a 3½ cents per pound, and retailed out at 7 a 10 cents. The regular butchers in the market slaughter and vend good healthy bullocks.

JUSTICE TO ALL.

Wisconsin Brooms.—According to the Milwaukie Gazette, 400 acres of broom corn were raised in the township of West Troy. Walworth county, W. T. from which 120,000 brooms will be manufactured and ready for market by the opening of navigation. The whole amount realized to the people of the town from this article, is estimated at \$15,000. 20,000 of these brooms, it is further stated, will be shipped at Milwaukie for the east, early in the spring. And we venture to add that very many of those identical brooms will be purchased at the east, by Wisconsin merchants, and brought back to the territory—so slow are people to learn to look at home for their supplies of nee. 4d articles.

MONEY MARKET. Saturday, Jan'y. 3-6 P. M.

There was an advance in quotations for stocks to-day varying from \(\frac{1}{2} \) to 4 per cent. Stonington went up \(\frac{1}{2} \); Norwich and Worcester, \(\frac{1}{2} \); Erie Railroad, 4; Reading Railroad, 1; Long Island, 1; Canton, \(\frac{1}{2} \); Harlem, 1; Morris Canal, 1; Farmer's Loan, \(\frac{1}{2} \); Pennsylvania 5's, 1); Ohio 6's, j. The transactions were very limited. There is considerable excitement in the street about Erie Railroad old stock. One of the most successful corners has been got up in this stock, and those should will be compelled to pay any difference that may all required, unless some arrangements are made to seate

The points raised by the parties interested in relation to the corner in Eric Railroad stock, will be decided on Monday. The Board of Brokers have indefinitely postponed action upon the subject, and it is probable that the differences may be compromised. The shorts cannot get the old stock to deliver, and it is possible they may offer the new stock, and if it is refused, refer the matter to the Board of Brokers for arbitration. The shorts are picking up every lot they can find, both great and small, and they will reduce their contracts as much as possible before the final settling day. These not responsible, will liquidate their contracts by sacrificing their seats at the board; and the receivers depend upon the strongest shorts for their profits in the operation, and it is very lucky for them that the principal brokers in the street, short of this stock, are able to pay up the difference. An ordinary speculator would break down under the operation. The great bull in Norwich and Worcester, will probably lose every dollar he made in that stock, in paying up his differences in Erie Railroad.

The President and Directors of the Chesapeake Bank, Baltimore, have declared a dividend of three per cent for the last six months. The Franklin Insurance Company of Boston have de

clared a dividend of six per cent, payable to day.

The Salem (West Je.sey) Bank has declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent. The receipts of the Western Rail Road Company, for

the week ending the 27th of December, were as follows: Western Rail Road.
Week ending Dec. 27, 1844. 1845.
Passengers. 4 389 5.067
Freight, &c. 7,303 9.365 2.062 14.432 9.750 Total...... 11,692

The increase in the receipts for 1845, over those for 1844, will not vary much from sixty-two thousand dol-lars. The amalgamation of the Western and the Worces-ter roads into one Company, will add to the business of both, and particularly to the receipts from passengers, provided a new and reduced tariff of charges is made for through passengers. The Western Railroad Company can transpert passengers from Boston to Albany, and vice versa, at the rate o two cents per mile, or four dollars (\$4) through, and make more money than they do

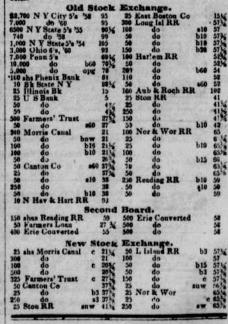
at the present price, six dollars.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is rapidly progressing to completion. There are between five and six hundred hands employed on it, and the force is almost daily in creasing. The sub-contracts are let to responsible men. and the work on the canal will be actively carried on.

A very important decision in relation to tax titles in the State of Illinois, has lately been made in the United ates Criminal Court for that district. The decision was made for an action of ejectment, brought by an individual claiming under the patent title, against the person in possession, who claimed under a tax title. The de-fendant set up a deed made for the sale of lands for taxes, sold by one sheriff, and the deed was made by cessor in office. The objecti us taken to the tax title deed were, that under the revenue laws of 1838-'39, a form had been prescribed for a deed, which could only be executed by the sheriff who sold the land ; and the there was no provision, in this revenue law, authorizing the successor of the sheriff to execute the deed. This objection was sustained by his honor, Judge Pope, and many tax title deeds in precisely the same position as the one in question; and if the view taken by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Illinois, be sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States, a great many tax titles throughout the State must inevit

ably prove valueless.

Three dollar counterfeit notes of the Canal Bank at Rochester, New York, are in circulation. They are signed John Keeyes Paige, President; and are so well



Mar ted. On Saturday, the 31 instant, by the Rev. Mr. Haight, r. Randelfn M. Cooley, to Miss Mana Louisa, seemed daughter of Col. J. D. Stevenson, all of this city.

Daed.

In this city, on the morning of the 3d instant, Frank, the only and most beloved son of Crawford and Caroline C. Livingston, aged 11 years and 2 mouths.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 57 Greenwich street, at two o'clock on Monday afternoon, Jan. 5th, without further invitation.

o'clock on Monday afternoon, Jan. 5th, without further invitation.
On Friday evening, 2d instant, after a lingering illness, Janz, wife of John K. Harris.
The friends of the family, and those of her sons-in-law, John Mason and Henry Cleaver, also the members of the order in general, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon at 2 o'clock precisely, from 29 Whitehall street.
On Saturday afternoon, 3d instant, Rosera S. Gardines, in the nineteenth year of his age.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his iather, No. 59 West 14th street, on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock.
At Brooklyn, on Friday, 2d instant, Sarah E. Prance, the wife of H. J. Pearce, in the 28th year of her age.
Har friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of his brother, 166 Bridge street, this afternoon at 4 o'clock.
Newburyport Herald please copy